

The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME III... NO. 389.J

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.)

Message of Gov. Patton, OF ALABAMA.

He Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

MOBILE, November 13.—The Governor's Message takes strong grounds against the Constitutional Amendment. After reviewing the whole subject, he says: I am decidedly of the opinion that this Amendment ought not to be ratified. The first section embodies principles dangerous to the people of the whole country, and is applicable to New York, Massachusetts, and Alabama. The third section would bring possible good to represented States. It would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and ruin. We are sincerely desirous for complete restoration to the Union, and want conciliation, harmony and national tranquility. We feel that we have given every evidence of honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us. Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution and Laws of the General Government as any State in the Union. Under the Internal Revenue Law—tax on cotton—the people of this State now pay revenue to the Government to the amount of nearly two millions dollars per year—in the enactment of which laws they had no voice. The Amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its harsh features are aimed at its features thus excluded. The ratification of such an amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irrevocable disaster.

The Georgia Legislature.
MILLEDGEVILLE, November 13.—The bill repealing personal liabilities in the case of the charter of the Augusta and Columbia Railroad, passed the House this morning, and was read the first time in the Senate. The Senate passed the bill extending the time, under the Relief Act, for the payment of the first instalment of one quarter of the debts to the first of January, 1868, and to apply the benefit of the Stay Law to all judgments on claims incurred up to the 1st of June, 1866. The House passed a bill to provide an Agricultural College for the State, under the Loan Scrip Act of Congress.

Washington News.
WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Hon. R. M. T. TUNTER, of Virginia, and Commodore FORESTER, of the late Confederate Navy, were at the President's house to-day, urging their applications for pardon. It is understood that Gen. GRANT has addressed a letter to General SHERIDAN not to strictly enforce Order No. 44, issued July last, which requires the arrest of persons charged with crimes and offences against officers. It asserts that citizens and inhabitants of the United States can be confined in military custody until the courts are ready to try them. The object of Gen. GRANT is to avoid all cause of complaint, now that the Civil Rights Bill is in force and the judicial tribunals open to all complainants. The order has not been repealed either by General GRANT, the President or the Secretary of War, as has been stated.

The Baltimore Controversy.
BALTIMORE, November 13.—Judge BARTOL having decided the *habeas corpus* case in favor of the new Police Commissioners, they at once entered upon the discharge of their duties, and it is expected that they will immediately renew their demand upon the old Commissioners for the surrender of the Police Stations. On entering their office they were loudly cheered by a large crowd congregated in the vicinity.

The Quebec Sufferers.
QUEBEC, November 13.—The committee appointed to receive and distribute contributions to sufferers by the late fire have decided to give \$10 to each of the three thousand families, in view of the near approach of winter.

The Fenian Trials.
MONTREAL, November 13.—The Fenian trials, to take place at Bedford, will be conducted by Wm. RAMSEY, assisted by BUCHANAN and LAMBELL. BARNES. Mr. DEVLIN has been engaged for the defence. Justice JOHNSTON will preside.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., November 13.—The Franklin County Republican Convention met to-day, and instructed their representatives in the Legislature to vote for TUNN for Senator. The vote stood: CURTIN 78; THAD. STEVENS 2; CAMERON 1.

The Mississippi Delegates.
WASHINGTON, November 13.—The delegates sent by the Mississippi Legislature, Messrs. HILLMAN and LOWMY, to ask for the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS, have not had an interview with the President, but have sent to him the resolutions of their Legislature, and to-morrow will call upon the President informally to give their respects.

New York Market.
NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton dull and declined 1 cent sales 1500 bales at 35/37 cents. Flour quiet; Southern at \$12 25/27 25. Sugar quiet. Naval stores have a declining tendency. Rosin \$5 12 1/2 @ 13. Gold 145.

Mobile Market.
MOBILE, November 13.—Cotton sales to-day 2000 bales. Middlings 33. Market very dull.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Cotton irregular and lower—Low Middling 33/34. Sugar declining, 1 @ 12 1/2. Molasses—inferior 60c, prime 80c, and dropping. Flour—good demand; Superfine, \$11 70; Extra, \$12 15.55. Corn advancing, \$1.35. Oats weaker, 60c. Pork dull, \$30. Bacon dull, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2. Gold 46.

On Friday last the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company was enjoined by Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, of New York City, from transferring the newly created capital stock of the corporation—about eight million dollars. The original capital was four millions, but at a late meeting it was doubled with an understanding, it is alleged, that the new stock should not be put into market for six months, dating from July, 1866. The complaint set forth that the stock was being disposed of contrary to this agreement, and an injunction was, therefore, granted.

Wm. Wales, editor of the Baltimore Commercial, has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, vice Fulton, removed.

ON BOARD THE SHIP GOLCONDA.

Much interest has been excited by the arrival of this vessel at our port to convey a cargo of colored emigrants to Liberia, and an account of the interior of the ship may be of interest to the general reader, and contain profitable instruction to such of our colored population as may be suffering with emigration fever. The *Golconda* is a three-masted vessel, about 150 feet long, and has above deck a forward and an after cabin—the former for the crew and the latter for the officers—and between them is the kitchen. Below deck is arranged for the accommodation of the emigrants. There are tiers of bunks three deep along the sides of the hold, and also a tier in the middle, and each bunk is calculated to hold three persons. There are in all 210 bunks, calculated to accommodate 630 passengers. The lowest range of bunks is about a foot and a half above the floor, and the next about two feet above that, and the top one about the same distance from that—leaving about three feet between it and the ceiling. The standing room between the rows of bunks look cramped to a landsman, but is probably as much as is usually allowed to emigrants. There are now on board some two or three hundred emigrants, and it is expected that the vessel will sail to-morrow with a cargo of six hundred.

The crew of the vessel consists of Captain MISKELLY, the mate, steward, and fourteen sailors. There are also on board Mr. COFFINER, the agent of the American Colonization Society; Rev. Mr. ERKINE, Attorney-General of Liberia, and Dr. SNOWDEN. The said Mr. Erskine is a black man, a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, who emigrated to Liberia in early life, entered the ministry, and rose to his present high position by the unassisted efforts of his own genius. Mr. Erskine is, without doubt, a genuine negro; he is black, has kinky hair and side whiskers that are turning gray, and very thick lips. He is tall and portly, and could easily be mistaken for one of the plantation preachers so common at the South, and does not dress as if the Liberian Government paid him a superabundant salary.

The Colonization Society undertakes to give the emigrants a free passage, and six months' support after they reach Liberia. They profess to believe that "there is no chance for the negro in this country; that he must always be the inferior of the white man; and that, if Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the agency of her own sons." This may be all philosophically correct, but we must confess to an involuntary shudder at the probable sufferings of those six hundred human beings before they can again experience even such comforts as they leave behind. The crowd already on board is of a miscellaneous kind, and we very much doubt the ability of the officers to enforce some of the following rules, which have been adopted for the government of the ship:

1. The emigrants are all put in the care and under the control of Captain Miskelly, and will promptly obey his orders.
2. The emigrants will be divided into Messes of twenty persons each, and one man will be appointed the head man of each Mess, who shall receive the water and provisions for his Mess, and be responsible that each member of the Mess receives his proper portion.
3. Dr. Snowden is appointed General Superintendent of the several head-men and of their Messes.
4. The allowance for each adult person is three quarts of water, one pound of breadstuffs, and three-quarters of a pound of meat a day; two children under 12 and over 2 years, count as one adult. Water will be served at 7 1/2 o'clock each morning.
5. The emigrants will be allowed the use of the deck for air and exercise, excepting the poop deck.
6. Religious services may be held in the steerage, or on deck, at such times as the emigrants please, and do not interfere with the management of the vessel.
7. The use of all obscene and profane language is absolutely prohibited.
8. The emigrants will keep their berths and the whole steerage clean and in proper order.
9. All lights in the steerage will be put out at 9 o'clock, unless specially allowed by the captain.
10. Smoking, and all lights, except the ship lights, between decks, are positively prohibited.
11. Money of the various mints may be put in the care of the captain for safe-keeping.

There will not be accommodation for all who wish to go. We learn that 250 have arrived from Macao, 150 from Newberry, 120 from Columbia, and 180 from this District, besides a number from other portions of this State and as the vessel when crowded can only accommodate about 700 persons, some of the party must be left until next Spring, when it is reported that another vessel will sail, or the *Golconda* will make another trip.

Georgia Items.
THE WANDERER.—This well-known vessel, a fine yacht originally, and afterwards a successful trader between the coast of Africa and that of Georgia, having got worm-eaten, was sent north for repairs. On examination, it was found that her hull was damaged, and a survey was held. She was put on the ways for overhauling, but it appeared that she required more rebuilding than she had been given, and she came here yesterday, rebuilt, repainted, and refitted. She has been rebuilt on her original lines, with the exception of making a round stern in place of her former square one; a decided improvement.

On Friday night last some daring thieves broke into the store of Messrs. C. K. Osgood & Co., on the Florida and Charleston Steamboat Wharf, and stole a quantity of tobacco and bacon, with which they were successful in making their escape. They effected an entrance by taking out the frame, sash, &c., of a window opening upon an adjoining wood-yard, and were as bold as they were skillful rogues.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Columbus Sun reports the case of a negro boy about fifteen years of age, who starved to death on Thursday night. Some young gentlemen found him lying sick on Sunday, and reported the case to the Freedmen's Bureau officers, asking for his admission into the hospital, which was refused.

The engineer of the Augusta water works published a list of fires and alarms in that city for the year ending October 1, from which we find that there were but twenty-one in all, three of which were in Hamburg, and five more alarms, such as burning chimneys.

Mr. John Fontaine, an old resident of Columbus, died in that city on Sunday last, in his 73d year. Mr. F. has resided in Columbus since its first settlement, and has been identified with all its leading manufacturing and commercial interests.

Col. H. D. Capers, commander of Capers' Battalion, has purchased the Central Georgian, at Savannah.

The merchants of Savannah are crowding the Quiltman banner so much with advertisements that the publisher is obliged to omit much reading matter. We regret this, as our friend Styles is always interesting.

The construction of the telegraph line between Macon and Euflavia is progressing rapidly. The Culbertson appeal urges upon the business men of that place the importance of making efforts to establish an office there.

A company is now engaged in building a cotton factory in Outhbert, with every prospect of doing a successful business.

The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Newton County have both resigned, as the offices don't pay.

THE WEST POINT MILLS.

There is no prettier place in Charleston for a stroll, on a bright sunny day, than the West Point Mills. Situated in the western part of the city, away out on the point of a peninsula, between two large mill ponds, their appearance is picturesque in the extreme. We have often seen a picture of the Neck as it was in the olden time, somewhere about the year 1800. The old Cannonboro saw mill, as it then stood, occupied a prominent place in the picture, and was then the farthest building west. Since another mill was erected a little west of it, and now the West Point Mills stand at least a quarter of a mile further west, and almost directly on the channel of Ashley River. These last belong to the West Point Mill Company; consist of a double rice mill, a cotton ginning establishment, and a cooper shop. The whole is under the management of Mr. Wm. LEBBY, who is also a large shareholder in the company.

The rice mill, owing, we have been told, to the fact that several planters and factors are members of the company, has had more to do this season than the other rice mills of the city. It is a large and lofty brick building, containing two entire sets of machinery. The two engines that drive the machinery are of English make, imported twenty-five years ago, and of one hundred horse power each. On the wharf is an elevator, which is used to unload the vessels, and which saves the vast amount of labor that was formerly required to accomplish that object by means of baskets. There is scarcely a Charlestonian who cannot recollect the swarms of old women, with rice baskets on their heads, running from the vessel to the mill and back again like so many ants. This is entirely done away with at the West Point Mills by the elevator to which we have alluded. It consists of a series of buckets on a chain, which passes round two pulleys, thus forming a circle of buckets continually filling and emptying. The chain of buckets is enclosed in a frame, so arranged as to rise and fall with the motion of the vessel in the water. The buckets empty the rice into a long covered trough, which encloses a screw that carries the rice into the mill. Before the war this mill, during the winter season, as well as three or four other large rice mills in the city, used to be worked night and day; but now the other mills are almost entirely idle, and this one is not supplied with rice enough to employ it constantly even during the day. There are immense store rooms attached to the mill that were once always filled with rice, but are now nearly useless, the rice being shipped as fast as it is cleaned.

The ginning business is, we believe, a new element in the industry of Charleston, the planters, before the abolition of slavery, having generally ginned their own cotton. During the war most of the gins were destroyed, and very few men had capital sufficient to replace them. The West Point Mills ginning establishment is superintended by Mr. BAYNARD, an experienced cotton planter, under whose skillful management it has proved a great success. It runs, by means of a 10-horse power steam engine, four McCarty gins and a cotton whizzer. The cotton ginned here is all Sea Island, and first passes through the whizzer to take out the trash, and then through the gins to get rid of the seed, and all remaining specks or particles of dirt are then carefully picked out by hand, before the cotton is packed. Machinery is not used for packing the cotton, but there are large elevators in the floor of the upper story through which the bags are let down, and they are filled with the staple and men jump in and pack it with their feet. Even with this disadvantage, the establishment is able to clean and pack from four to six bags daily, each bag containing from 500 to 300 pounds. One woman is employed to catch, one to the whizzer, five or six to pick out the specks, and four or five men to pack.

The labor employed is entirely that of negroes. Before the abolition of slavery the company owned about ninety hands, whom they employed, fed, clothed and furnished with lodging. The cottages which they built for their accommodation are still there, and are occupied by the present mill hands, who now number about forty. All these were the slaves of the company, and have been retained by Mr. LEBBY on account of their good conduct. All the idlers, thieves and rogues have been discharged, the company having no longer any object to gain by retaining them. The advantages of their position are so great, having nice houses to live in and a means of making a comfortable living, that to be discharged is considered a great calamity, and they beg earnestly to be taken back again. This is sometimes done, but after the superintendent is satisfied that an offender will not reform he dismisses him finally. The negroes at present at the mills are clean and comfortably clad, and probably about as well off for the necessities and comforts of life as any set of operatives in the world.

In going to the West Point Mills it is necessary to pass the old Cannonboro Mill before alluded to. This is situated on the neck of the peninsula, and is now a lumber mill belonging to W. J. BENNETT, Esq. It has not been at work for a few days past, in consequence of the mill dam being out of repair; but the necessary work on the dam will now soon be finished, and the mill will be set running again. From the bridge across the floodgate of the mill pond, you get a view of some of the handsomest residences on the Neck, including the mansion of JOHN S. RYAN, Esq.; the dwelling of EDWARD SHERIDAN, Esq.; the old Rutledge Mansion; the house of ANDREW SIMMONS, Esq.; the residence of B. J. WEAVER, Esq.; and Gov. BENNETT's house. The top of the elegant residence of the proprietor of the mill, Mr. W. J. BENNETT, can be seen above the roofs of the lower houses that intervene between it and the mill. It is situated on Montague street, and is an ornament to that portion of the city. All this portion of Charleston is comparatively new, but the immediate neighborhood north of the mills contains many handsome houses, and is one of the most desirable localities in all Charleston for a private residence.

General CHARLES H. HOWARD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular to colored preachers of the District of Columbia, with a request that it be read to their congregations. He states that about 5000 freed people have been provided for during the past year, having been furnished transportation to places at which employment had been secured for them. It is stated in the circular that amongst a population of 22,000 freed people in the District, probably not more than 15,000 can obtain work at fair wages.

Last year 400,000 vessels cleared and entered the port of Great Britain, and only one per cent. of this great multitude were wrecked.

LATER MEXICAN NEWS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

FLAKE'S Bulletin, of the 7th, has extracts from Rio Grande papers to the 23d. The news from the capital is not so late as that already received here. Gen. Ortega had not arrived, but Carvajal and Canales were expected to pronounce in his favor. The following advertisements of his had already arrived in Brownsville:

Col. Ferniza, Col. Van Gagen, Gen. F. Poncel, Gen. H. Paz and Gen. F. P. Barriosal. Senior Captain, &c. Ortega Governor of San Luis Potosi, is hourly expected.

ATTACK ON MATAMOROS.
On the 31st of October, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the outside party suddenly presented themselves in some force in front of the fortifications lying between the San Fernando and Tampico Roads. Notwithstanding the look-out on the signal tower having given an early alarm, the outsiders were enabled to pour in several volleys before a spirited return was made. After several minutes of brisk musketry fire, the big guns of two forts opened upon the advancing column, who were evidently only skirmishing, with a view to draw the fire of the insiders.

When the artillery opened a loud vain ran along the line of reserves, whose rear rest on the river bank. All the forts were manned, and considerable excitement was manifested.

The lines of new earthworks, extending from Casa Mata southward, are being completed, and two troops of engineers, under the Chief of the Engineer Corps.

AFFAIRS IN MATAMOROS.
The Rio Grande Courier, of the 2d, says: Canales, on Thursday evening, sent for the merchants of the city, including the Americans, and informed them that he must have money. He stated his willingness to let them take goods out at any price they would name, but without money could not be responsible for the good conduct of his troops. No definite arrangement was made.

During the day (yesterday) all communication with this side was stopped, and much inconvenience caused thereby. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the blockade was removed, and the troops were allowed to cross. It is said that a distinguished civil official was for a long time detained there, and was only enabled to cross by donning a military uniform.

A communication was last evening sent to the military commandant on this side from the American Consul in Matamoros, giving official information of Canales' statement that, without money, he could not be responsible for his troops.

We are informed by reliable authority that Gen. Canales has sent Col. Zuniga to the camp of Gen. Tapia, to ask a preliminary force for the delivery of the gubernatorial seal. It is stated that this demand is only made to gain time.

Canales pretends to await for his father—General of the same name—but Gen. Tapia is well known to be only waiting for reinforcements which are coming—over the left.

It is said that there are only three or four of Canales' officers who are in favor of holding the city. The majority are of the opinion that, in giving up the government to Tapia, the State would soon come back to order and progress.

The Daily Ranchero, of the same date, says: "This morning Jose Maria De Leon, another Commissioner from Tapia, waited on Canales, with Tapia's ultimatum, which is, in substance, as follows: 'There is no public enemy in or near the State of Tamaulipas; therefore no necessity for a military force in the city of Matamoros. Canales to evacuate the city, and march his forces to the vicinity of Tampico, or to the Imperial frontier, and face the enemy in that direction. Tapia agrees not to occupy the city of Matamoros, nor shall it be occupied by a preliminary force; but Tapia, but until direct orders from Juarez to the contrary, the city will remain in the hands of the civil authorities.'

Canales, of course, would not agree to any such arrangement, and Jose M. De Leon, about 10 o'clock, passed through Brownsville, on his return to Tapia's headquarters from his boisterous errand. Canales all yesterday was on a huge drunk, and no permits could be obtained until near 5 o'clock.

The last scene of Canales, late in the evening, he was bobbing around town arm in arm with a buck nigger; the nigger might have been sober, but he had such a puzzling job to keep Santo on his feet that our informant would not say.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.
From this date, until further notice, the "Way" Mail for the Northeastern Railroad will close at 11 A. M. (except on Sundays, at 10 A. M.)

Mails for Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, by Northeastern Railroad route, Express train, at 9 P. M. Mails for Augusta and Columbia, and the connections of the South Carolina Railroad, will close at 7 A. M.

For Georgetown, by "Kingston," Sunday at 10 A. M. Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M.

November 7 STANLEY G. TROTT, A. P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, LIQUOR DEALERS, DISTILLERS, DRUGGISTS, GLASS AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES FOR flavoring and improving Brandy, Whiskey, Rums, Wines, Cider, &c. &c. Also Body Preparations for Neutralizing and Mollifying Whiskey and Spirits, Extracts of Holland and London Gins, Colorings, Gum and Sugar Syrups, and Fruit Juices. Dr. Fuchtwanger's Serrate on Fermented Liquors, with 1000 Receipts and Directions.

FOR SOAP MANUFACTURERS.—Silicate of Soda, Soluble Glass or Liquid Quarts, in Dry Crystal, Liquid or Jelly Form; Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Palm and Coconut Oils, Soapstone and China Clay.

All orders sent to me will have prompt attention, and every information required will be cheerfully given by JOSE W. FUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-street, New York.

October 10

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Auction Sales This Day.

JOHN S. RIGGS will sell this day, at his salesroom, corner of Broad street and East Bay, at 11 o'clock, City Six per cent. Stock, South Carolina Railroad Shares, &c.

McKAY & CAMPBELL will sell this day, at the residence corner of King and Vanderhorst streets, north side, at 10 o'clock, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture.

LAUREY & ALEXANDER will sell this day, in South Atlantic Wharf stores, at 11 o'clock, gunny bagging, sugar, coffee, tin, &c.

J. A. ENSLOW & Co. will sell this day, at South Dry Dock Wharf, at 11 o'clock, mahogany, logwood, fustic, &c.

R. M. MARSHALL will sell this day, before his salesroom, No. 33 Broad street, at half-past 10 o'clock, a saddle and draft horse, mule, buggy, furniture, carpets, &c.

CLIFFORD & MATHEWS will sell this day, at store No. 71 East Bay, at 11 o'clock, 250,000 choice cigars, wines, brandy, rum, guava jelly, &c.—all of direct importation.

L. BURCH & SON will sell this day, at No. 506 King street, at 12 o'clock, mules, cows and calves, donkey, &c.; also bedsteads, stoves, old furniture, &c.

A REMEDY for Boils, Pimples and Eruptions—EPPRO'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. The above distressing purities of the system yield to the virtues of that happy compound as if by magic. For sale by all druggists.

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TRIAL PARADE

OF THE

STEAM FIRE ENGINES OF THIS CITY,

TO TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

COMPANIES, WITH THEIR ESCORT, TO ASSEMBLE on Citadel Green at 11 A. M. Line to be formed by Chief Assistants, according to charters. Playing to take place from the drain-pit at the intersection of Broad and Meeting streets, on the platform covered with sand.

Each Company to play through 50 or 100 feet of hose, at their discretion; distance to be measured from the nozzle, and to play through any size nozzle. Companies to carry what steam they desire. Each Company to be allowed a half hour to play after the auction is down, and no more.

His Honor the Mayor, assisted by the Clerk of the Board, to measure the distance, which shall be a SOLID BODY OF WATER ONLY.

Presidents R. S. DURYEA and J. TROCHER respectfully requested to keep time.

The Hand Engine Companies having accepted the invitation to act as escorts, will assemble at the same time and place with their Apparatus.

His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen are respectfully requested to join the procession.

ORDER OF PLAYING OFF:

Washington.....1
Young America.....2
Phoenix.....3
Athena.....4
Pioneer.....5

By resolution of the Presidents of the Steam Fire Companies.

November 9 5 Chief Fire Department.

FOR THE LADIES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE